

News and Comment
Written by Experts

STAR-BULLETIN SPORTS

Edited By
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ARMY FANS FEEL LOST NOW THAT SERIES IS OVER

Flag Chase in Army League
Excited Keen Interest
Among Soldiers

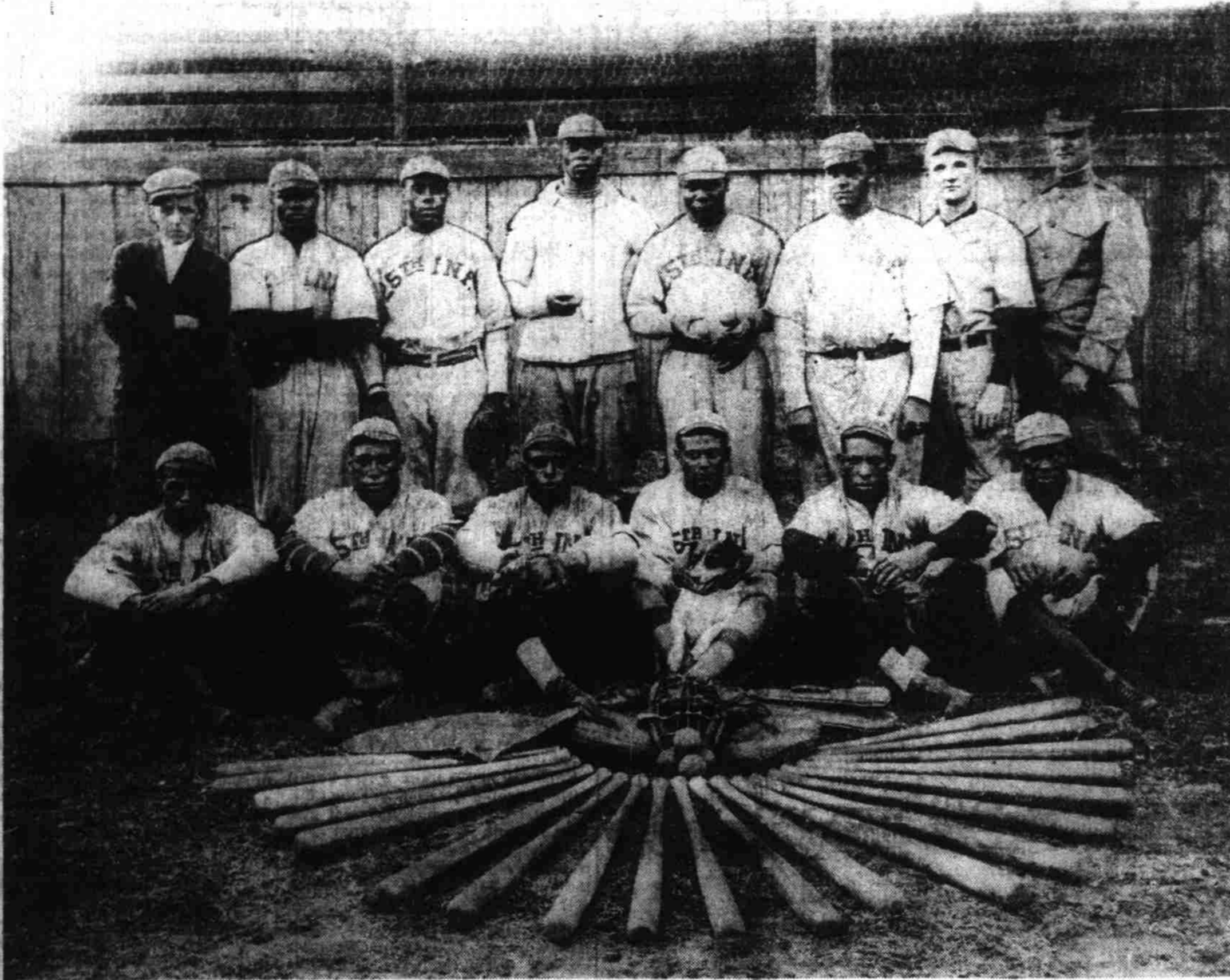
Not until the completion of the Army League series did the fans of Schofield Barracks—and there are more than 4000 of the species—realize how much they had come to depend on inter-regimental baseball for amusement. The Army League did more to foster healthy rivalry than anything of the kind ever before organized at the big brigade post, and already there is talk of a more extended and ambitious schedule for next year. The fall-end teams are out to develop new material, and the chances are that the game will be in a flourishing state next season.

However, although the pennant has been won by the 25th Infantry, the curtain hasn't been rung down on the ball season. Players and fans are keen for more games, and from now all individual games between post and town teams will be the order of the day. Then there will be a baseball lull, while the army gets down to the serious business of field soldiering in the form of extended department maneuvers, which will last well into October.

From the present outlook there will be a sort of supplemental season among army teams when the Venice club of the Coast League is here. The 25th Infantry is down for a game with the Coasters, and probably the 1st Field Artillery team will also get a chance. The Coast Defense club, as a regular member of the Oahu League, will also get in on the Venice deal.

The winning 25th Infantry team, a picture of which appears on this page, feels justly proud of its record of nine games won and one lost. The Coast defense team finished a good second with seven won and two lost, the last game on the schedule being abandoned. The 2d Infantry has two unplayed games, and the 1st Field Artillery one.

CHAMPIONS OF THE OAHU ARMY LEAGUE, 1914



25th INFANTRY BASE BALL TEAM.
Top line left to right: Stuart Lyon; Dunlap, cf; Washington, cf; Waterhouse, p; Phillips, p; Collins, rf; Lt. O. H. Saunders, coach; Lt. R. P. Harbold, manager. Lower line: Woods, lf; C. Smith, 1b; Cullens, 2b; (leading batsman of army league); Williamson, ss; Willis, 3b; Swinton, c.

SOME COURT DECISIONS BRANDED AS USELESS

[By Latest Mail]
John Bennett Moore, professor and authority on international law, has been lecturing on uniformity in legislation and judicial decisions. His arraignment of the present chaotic condition of affairs was as scathing as that of eminent practitioners who have daily experience with the case system.

What we must face in this country is "a legal chaos buttressed with shapeless mass of digest and index." The reporting of cases is thoroughly commercialized and "day by day, month by month, there is poured forth upon a gurgling, sputtering bar a curd stream of judicial decisions." Petty cases, local cases, cases involving no new question, decisions on the way to reversal—everything is reported without rhyme or reason, discrimination of mental profit. Why, asks Moore, rely on volumes of unassimilated cases, instead of on principles as illustrated and applied in a few really important and well-reasoned opinions?

Why indeed? What magic is there in reports? After all, somewhere, sometime the dust-covered lawyers must strike an opinion in which there is original thinking, the application of a principle. Why not ignore the hundreds of obscure cases and appeal at once to the one that stands out and shines as a light in the darkness? The bar is enervated and debauched by cases and a movement back to simplicity, to principle, to independent thinking is a crying necessity.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Owned a Hatchet.
"Who is your favorite character in history, Tommy?"
"George Washington, sir."
"Why George Washington?"
"Because he's the only character in history I ever read about who seems to have had any fun when he was small."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Herman Fisher, son of a Hillsdale, N. J., farmer, was shot and killed. An unknown man waylaid the boy as he was on his way home after leaving his sweetheart.

Go to the ant, thou sluggard; you will find many of her at any basket picnic.

LONG LIST OF ATHLETICS FOR THE EXPOSITION

The Panama-Pacific exposition will bring together most of America's crack athletes, and while international competition will likely be cut to a minimum by the European war, there is plenty of home talent to fill the entry lists.

Following is the program for the 1915 sports, as arranged up to July 10 last. There may be additions made from time to time:

February 22—Amateur Athletic Union basketball.

March 26-27—Amateur Athletic Union gymnastic championships.

March 28—Pacific Association wrestling championships.

April 9-10—Pacific Coast interscholastic track and field championships.

April 12-13—Far western wrestling championships.

April 14-15—Far western boxing championships.

April 16-17—Amateur Athletic Union wrestling championships.

April 22-24—Pacific Association boxing championships.

May 1—San Francisco public schools athletic league day.

May 3—San Francisco public schools athletic league day.

May 5-8—Panama-Pacific International exposition boxing championships.

May 7-8—Pacific Coast college track and field championships.

May 11-12—San Francisco parochial school days.

May 24-25—Panama-Pacific International fencing.

June 14-19—Pacific Coast tennis championships.

July 2-3—Pacific Association swimming championships.

July 5-10—Playground boys' week.

July 13-29—Public schools athletic league interscholastic championships.

July 15-17—Far western swimming championship.

July 19-24—Swimming and water polo championships—Amateur Athletic Union.

July 30-31—Far western championships—track and field marathon.

August 2-4—Panama-Pacific international exposition cycling.

August 5—All-around championships—first day dumb-bell and weight lifting.

August 6—Junior Amateur Athletic Union track and field. Second day dumb-bell and weight lifting.

August 7—Senior Amateur Athletic Union track and field championships.

August 9-10—National relay championships.

August 12—Ten mile run, seven mile walk, tug-of-war.

August 13-14—Intercollegiate championships—Panama-Pacific International exposition.

August 17-18—Decathlon—10 events.

August 24-28—Modern pentathlon.

September 6—Pentathlon—5 events.

September 9—Pacific Association

YESTERDAY'S SCORES IN THE BIG LEAGUES

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
At New York—New York 3, Chicago 0.
At Boston—Boston 4, Pittsburgh 0.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 0.
At Brooklyn—St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
At Chicago—Philadelphia 7, Chicago 4.
At Cleveland—Cleveland 3, Washington 2.
At Detroit—New York 14, Detroit 4.
At St. Louis—St. Louis 10, Boston 6.

How They Stand

AMERICAN LEAGUE. (Including Games of July 27)			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	62	34	.648
Washington	54	44	.551
Boston	53	45	.541
St. Louis	50	47	.515
Detroit	51	49	.510
Chicago	47	50	.485
New York	43	55	.439
Cleveland	32	68	.320

NATIONAL LEAGUE. (Including Yesterday's Games.)			
	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	53	37	.590
Chicago	52	45	.536
St. Louis	52	47	.525
Boston	48	45	.516
Philadelphia	45	48	.484
Cincinnati	44	51	.463
Brooklyn	41	49	.456
Pittsburg	39	52	.429

A woman with a secret to tell never forgives another woman who already knows it.

track and field championships.
September 13-18—United States soccer football.

September 20-22—Irish sports and pastimes.

September 25—Marathon race.

October 4-9—Panama-Pacific International exposition lacrosse championships.

October 11-16—Pacific Coast soccer football championships.

October 18-23—State of California championships—basketball, boxing, track and field, wrestling and swimming.

October 25—Marathon race.

October 28—State of California championships—basketball, boxing, track and field, wrestling and swimming.

October 30—Marathon race.

November 2—Marathon race.

November 5—Marathon race.

November 8—Marathon race.

November 11—Marathon race.

November 14—Marathon race.

November 17—Marathon race.

November 20—Marathon race.

November 23—Marathon race.

November 26—Marathon race.

November 29—Marathon race.

December 2—Marathon race.

December 5—Marathon race.

December 8—Marathon race.

December 11—Marathon race.

December 14—Marathon race.

December 17—Marathon race.

December 20—Marathon race.

December 23—Marathon race.

December 26—Marathon race.

December 29—Marathon race.

January 1—Marathon race.

January 4—Marathon race.

January 7—Marathon race.

January 10—Marathon race.

January 13—Marathon race.

January 16—Marathon race.

January 19—Marathon race.

January 22—Marathon race.

January 25—Marathon race.

January 28—Marathon race.

January 31—Marathon race.

GOLF GOSSIP

By JEROME D. TRAVERS.

There are a number of different causes for pulling and slicing, and in this article I shall endeavor to give the beginner advice concerning the slice. All expert players can pull or slice a ball at will, and this talent proves valuable at times. But with the average novice a pulled or sliced ball is usually a faulty shot.

A sliced ball is caused either by standing too close to the ball or by pulling the arms in at the moment of contact, or by looking up too soon, or by starting the arms in advance of the head of the club in the downward swing, or by shifting the weight of one foot to the other so quickly that the body gets into the shot in advance of the head of the club.

There are at least two more causes of the slice—faulty grip and swinging in an incorrect manner. The faulty grip usually consists in gripping the club too far under with the left hand and too far over with the right hand.

Grip the club with the left hand only, as above described; carry it back slowly, as if making the swing, and when the club descends you will see that it is faced to the right instead of being square to the ball.

The inevitable result of this grip is a sliced ball. If the club is swung back in an incorrect way it will come down in an incorrect way. Most beginners make the mistake of swinging the club out from the body in the back swing, and this causes the face to be partly drawn against the ball, producing that "discouraging curve to the right."

If you are slicing, keep turning the left hand until it is farther over the club and the right hand until it is farther under.

Do this by degrees, a trifle at a time, watching the effect produced by each change. When the ball goes straight down the course several times in succession you doubtless will have secured the correct grip.

If changing the grip as above outlined does not do away with the slice, you are doubtless swinging the club back out from the body instead of around. In order to overcome the slice, the player should modify his grip, swing around the body instead of out from it and keep a firm grip with the right hand. Keeping the elbow well in toward the body in the swing will assist the player in getting the head of the club through.

There are times when a sliced ball is useful, particularly when the ball must go around some intervening object, and it is to a player's advantage to know how to secure this kind of a ball.

Instead of standing square with the ball opposite the middle of the body, advance the right foot toward the ball, so that you are aiming toward the left of the line of play. Do not swing the club back straight from the ball, but out from the body, and as you come through draw the club across the ball.

Occasionally a man loses his job because he doesn't know enough—or else because he knows too much.

NEXT OAHU-ARMY POLO MATCH MAY BE AT MOANALUA

There is some uncertainty in polo circles as to the exact date of play for the Wall & Dougherty cup offered for competition between the Oahu polo club and an army team. The series has been shifted several times, and now service players suggest another change, in order that two of the 4th Cavalry stick swingers, Lieutenants Cullum and Cheney, who have been ordered to the Mounted Service School, may get a chance to play before leaving Oahu.

Originally the initial game of the series was to have been played about the middle of July, when the Oahu team sent its string out to Lihuehula and played two practice games with the Cavalry and Field Artillery fairs. The army players elected not to play for the cup at that time, however, which turned out a good thing for the Oahu team, as the Mounted Service four won the game rather easily.

Next on the polo program is the Maui game on the 15th of this month, and it was agreed between Oahu and Schofield players to play off for the Wall & Dougherty cup after the inter-island tournament, which would bring it into the last week of September. Now comes a request from the army men that the series be played during August, in order that the two above mentioned officers may be available.

Harold Castle, captain of the local team, has answered stating that this arrangement can be made, but in the case of a third change, the games will have to be played at Moanalua, owing to the fact that after the Maui trip the Oahu stable will have been moved three times in as many months. Two of these jumps being to Maui. While it isn't much of a trip from Moanalua to Schofield Barracks, it is more of an undertaking to shift a polo string than is generally supposed, and such changes have considerable effect on the mounts. As the request for the change in the date comes from the soldiers, they will no doubt be willing to come to Moanalua for the match if they want it played this month. The fairness of this proposition can hardly be questioned.

It is possible that Harold Castle will be unable to make the Maui trip this month, in which case an invitation will probably be sent to Lihuehula to nominate a player to represent Oahu as the fourth member of the team. The match is scheduled for the afternoon of August 15 at Punahoa.

F. F. Baldwin is expected here next Tuesday to arrange final details for the polo and tennis events of the Harvest Home celebration on the valley island.

Returning from a fishing trip in a motor boat John Churchman jumped into the Passale river at Newark and was drowned.

MOVIES INDICATE THAT HARVARD, NOT YALE, WON BIG BOAT RACE

By PAUL R. LEACH.

What was the angle of vision the camera operator followed when he made a motion film of the Harvard-Yale rowing race a few weeks ago?

That question has been bothering partisans of the two schools since the movies of the race taken at the finish were shown in Cambridge and Boston. When the race was rowed the judges decided Yale was first by four inches. When the motion pictures were shown the Crimson were made to appear the winner by a foot. And there comes the question that is worrying persons who did not see the race, but were much interested in it, and it also brings up another question:

Just how much reliance can be placed upon the human eye in deciding close finishes in sporting contests, going on the principle that the operator who photographed the recent races had the accurate information in his film box?

Even Camera May be Wrong.

Motion picture men and photographers say accuracy of the camera depends upon the angle of vision—whether the lens points on a line true enough to give a fair idea of the finish or whether it is so far off as to lend a false impression.

In judging the finish of a boat race as closely contested as this one was an imaginary line is drawn by the eye, sighting over a post on one side of the river to another mark directly opposite, so as to draw a line at right angle to the course followed by the boats, the sighting done much the same as that by a gunner following the line of his two markers on a gun barrel.

It would seem that the judges standing with their eyes glued to this imaginary line and waiting for the first boat to cross, could not be wrong in their decision. The eye should be accurate enough to decide this. But the human eye, according to Dr. E. S. Bell, is liable to play queer tricks upon its owner. Not only is one person liable to err in judging the finish of such an event, but three or more may make the same mistake.

The speed of the boats must be taken into account. The time for the first boat was announced as 21 minutes and 16 seconds. The course was four miles. This would have the shells going at a speed of slightly less than 17 feet a second. With one boat said to be four inches back of the one announced as the winner, it would seem a rather broad statement for one person or a group of persons to say that one boat had won by that margin.

When the winner in a 100 yard dash breaks the tape at the finish line, saying he is a ten second man and running against five others of that same ability, he is flying through the air at the rate of about ten yards a second, and there will be barely two yards separating the winner from the sixth man, supposing all are running at their ten second gait. This speed is about twice that of the Harvard-Yale boat

race, and mistakes in picking first, second, third and fourth men are quite frequently made and decisions are based on these errors just as often.

Similar Case in Olympic Games.

A case somewhat similar to this of the boat race arose in the Olympic games in 1912 at Stockholm in the final heat of the 1500 meters run, won by Jackson of Great Britain. Martin A. Delaney, athletic director of the Chicago Athletic association, was assistant director of the American team, and opposite the finish line when Jackson won the race. The first place was decided easily enough for that was perfectly clear, but to those in the American section of the stand it appeared that Taber came in second and Abel Kiviat, both members of the American team, was third. The judges, following their plan in all final races, did not give a decision until the official photographer had developed his plate, made the second Jackson broke the tape.

An arrangement pulling the shutter of a camera when the tape was broken was used in all final races, so as to have the mechanical evidence in case of a mixed opinion. While the eyes of the spectators decided Taber was second, the photographer showed on his plate that Kiviat was second and Taber was third—and so the judges decided.

Camera and Eye Again Differ.

In this case not one but a number of persons gained the impression that Taber had placed second to Jackson. They might all have been right and the photographer might have had his camera a slight fraction of an inch off the true line. Again, the camera might have been correct, and the many eyes played tricks on their owners. This picture of the finish was only one exposure, instead of a number, as in the case of the "movie" machine, and was made at about the speed of 1-300 of a second, the same speed as the moving machine works.

The perfect eye, according to the science of physics in dealing with light, will record sixteen impressions in a second, but Dr. Bell says that the average eye has only about 33 percent of this efficiency, that the average optic catches fewer than six impressions in a second.

In opposition to this performance of the average eye is placed the ability of the moving picture camera to record 16 distinct perfect exposures in a second's time, each exposure made in about 1-300 of a second. Now, it is hardly likely that any of the judges at the boat race possessed a focusing power and a retina, the photographic plate of the human eye, of much above the average ability, even if those same judges had their eyes trained to this specific sporting event, the finish of a boat race, by years of practice at it.

Unless a man is willing to admit his ignorance he will never be in a position to learn.



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